

FRIMLEY & CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

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FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. M. J. Clark (Chairman)
Councillor I. Goodchild (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor H. B. La Costa
Councillor Lt. Col. R. Groves, M.B.E.
Councillor S. A. Jewell (Until 25.7.67)
Councillor W. F. Toynbee (From 21.11.67)
Councillor J. J. Rigby
Councillor W. Tudor-Price

and ex officio:

Councillor R. F. J. Parsons, M.A. J.P.
Chairman of the Council

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector
B. J. D. WARREN, F.R.E.S., M.A.P.H.I. (Retired 7.7.67)
STUART V. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 3.7.67)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
A. J. DESBROW, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors
M. J. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I.
B. H. MARSH, M.A.P.H.I.

Cleansing Supervisor
H. I. BARLASS, INST. W & H.S. (Appointed 22.5.67)

Public Analyst
D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Clerk
S. A. LOCKING

Clerks

MRS. J. J. WILSON
MRS. B. PRATT (Resigned 10.11.67)
MRS. R. E. STEWARD-ANDERSON
MRS. E. G. BAKER (Appointed 27.11.67)

OFFICE Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
London Road,
Camberley, Surrey.

TELEPHONE NUMBER CAMBERLEY 5222

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the annual report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1967.

From the vital statistics we see a continued rise in the population although once again the adjusted birth rate, whilst remaining at a substantially higher figure than that for the whole County, has pursued its downward trend. It is again satisfactory to note the absence of deaths due to any of the commoner infectious diseases or to maternity. Almost a thousand cases of measles were notified during the year.

During the year our attention was drawn to the dangers inherent in the use of solvents in the dry cleaning industry as affecting both employees and members of the general public. The capacity of these generally used substances of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group usually trichlorethylene or perchlorethylene to produce dizziness, loss of consciousness or even death have, of course, been recognized for many years by all concerned. Reasonable precautions have been taken and are required when staff are present and undertake all processes of dry cleaning as a regular major part of their employment under the supervision of the Factories Act.

Our concern was, however, especially directed towards the growth of coin operated establishments where under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, it would appear that when an attendant was present for less than 21 hours a week the local authority had little or no jurisdiction over the conduct of the premises as a whole. Representations were, in due course, made by your Council to the Home Office and the District Councils' Association on what was to be considered the most important points at issue.

It was perhaps owing to a certain amount of publicity and discussion in Municipal and Trade journals that an undoubted improvement and awareness in the situation has taken place. This may briefly be exemplified by saying that it is now customary for Health Departments to be called in at the stage when plans for the proposed installation or building of these premises is concerned to give advice on the necessary aspects of ventilation and other matters. On the equally important aspect of securing adequate airing and dryness of materials after cleansing, instruction notices are invariably exhibited in the premises themselves and it is hoped that the plant machinery itself continues to improve its own capacity to reject degrees of overloading and to deliver only cleansed articles in which the limits of toxicity are reduced to a minimum.

As in previous years the general shortage of Health Visitors has considerably embarrassed the work of their colleagues and we have been unable to pursue any attachments to general practitioners in this type of work which is what we are all anxious to achieve. At the Poplars Clinic, sessions have been made available for family planning activities for some time and these were also commenced at the Berkshire Road

Clinic where in addition clinics are held for cervical cytology. It is the advice of the Ministry of Health that cervical smears should be taken from all women aged 35 years or over. Owing to the interest of all general practitioners in carrying out these smears and because of better facilities for their examination in hospital laboratories many mothers took advantage of these facts and more should be encouraged to follow this example in the prevention of cancer.

Applications for registrations under the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948, continued to increase both for registration of nurseries and daily minders and there is clearly a demand from parents for opportunities to place their children in these establishments during the mornings. It is exceptional for these requests to be made because the mother is anxious to work and there is clearly a demand for encouraging these activities in adequate premises to satisfy the educational and occupational needs of the child between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

In July an outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a shop canteen when some twenty persons were affected with symptoms of gastrointestinal upset. The probable cause of this was the toxin of the Staphylococcus and as is so frequently the case a contributory cause was the fact that some delay occurred between the unsatisfactory practice of re-heating meat products and their consumption.

In July, after a period of thirty-one years service with the Council, Mr. B.J.D. Warren who occupied the post of Chief Public Health Inspector chose to retire. I had the privilege of knowing him during the greater part of this time and wish to acknowledge and record his outstanding ability in all aspects of environmental public health work. Whilst interested at all times in matters of research it is perhaps especially on the subject of infestation of timbers with the long horned beetle that he will be remembered and his contributions to our knowledge on this subject both locally and nationally were considerable. His helpfulness and courtesy will long be remembered by his colleagues and the many members of the general public who had occasion to come to him for advice.

As his successor we are pleased to report that Mr. Stuart V. Robinson was appointed and commenced duty in July.

I would like to thank Dr. Cook of the Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine bacteriological work and in conclusion may I thank the Council and the Clerk and all Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	7,768 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1967)	40,660 (including non-civilians)
Number of dwelling houses (at 31st March, 1968)	11,933
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1968)	£2,220,767
Rates in the £	12s. 3d.
Product of a Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1968)	£8740

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COMPARABILITY FACTORS - Births 0.87 : Deaths 1.43

LIVE BIRTHS	818
Legitimate - Male 402 Female 362	
Illegitimate - Male 25 Female 29	
Crude Rate per 1000 Population	20.1
Adjusted Rate	17.4
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	6.6
STILLBIRTHS	8
Legitimate - Male 5 Female 1	
Illegitimate - Male 1 Female 1	
Rate per 1000 Total Live and Stillbirths	9.6
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	826
DEATHS	269
Crude Rate per 1000 Population	6.6
Adjusted Rate	9.4
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	10
Legitimate - Male 3 Female 6	
Illegitimate - Male - Female 1	
INFANT MORTALITY RATES	
Total Infant Deaths per 1000 Total Live Births	12.2
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 Legitimate Live Births	11.7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births	18.5
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	9.7
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	8.5
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	18.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	0
Rate per 1000 Total Live and Stillbirths	0.0

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total		Under 4		Age in Years										75 and over	
	all Ages	4 Weeks	4 Weeks - 1 yr.													
				1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74					
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M 1	F 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	5	2	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	6
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	36	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	7	1	11
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	3
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
22. Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23. Pneumonia	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
24. Bronchitis	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31. Congenital Malformations	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	11	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
34. All Other Accidents	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	137	132	3	5	-	2	2	-	3	-	4	1	4	2	9	5

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water, etc., as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are, of course, available to any General Practitioners.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary:

Miss M. Beach	4 Robins Bow, Camberley.	Camberley 4792
Miss R.M. Hennell	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.	Camberley 3049
Miss M.W. Kedge	Treetops, Beech Road, Frimley Green.	Deepcut 330
Miss J. Clayson	Flat 2, Dempster House, 69, Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.	Camberley 3657
Miss G. Hallam	21 Bagshot Green, Bagshot.	Bagshot 8212
Miss M. O'Connor	Flat 2, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21510
Mrs. M. Monk	1 Wynfield, Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett.	Farnborough 43803
Mrs. M. Harris	4 Kingsway, Blackwater.	Camberley 21890
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp.	Deepcut 61

The above Male Nurse was appointed to cover the Nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting, within the area.

Home Help Service

The 'Neighbourly' Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home helps.

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1967:

CLINIC	TELEPHONE NUMBER	WELFARE CENTRE	ANTE-NATAL	DENTAL ORTHODONTIC	EYE	GENERAL MEDICAL	SPEECH THERAPY	PARENTCRAFT AND RELAXATION	REMEDIAL EXERCISES	IMMUNISATION
The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21799	Thursday p.m.	-	Tuesdays Thursdays a.m. & p.m.	1st & 5th Monday p.m.	Thursday a.m.	Wednesday a.m. and p.m.	Alternate Fridays p.m.	Friday a.m.	1st Monday p.m.
Berkshire Road, Camberley.	Camberley 23955	Monday & Wednesday p.m.	Thursday p.m. Midwives Clinic	Monday, Wednesday & Friday a.m. & p.m.	3rd Monday p.m.	Wednesday a.m.	-	Thursday p.m.	Friday a.m.	1st & 3rd Monday a.m.
St. Peter's Hall Frimley.	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	1st Wednesday p.m.
St. Andrew's Hall Frimley Green.	-	2nd & 4th Thursday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd & 4th Thursday p.m.	-	-	-	1st Tuesday p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre, Blackdown.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd Friday a.m.
St. Francis Hall, Chobham Road.	-	2nd & 4th Wednesday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesday p.m.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Hospital Services

There have been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year.

Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 80 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions, the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mothers from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Disease

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at:

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females	Mondays	3 - 5 p.m.
		Fridays	2 - 4 p.m.
	Males	Mondays	5 - 7 p.m.
		Fridays	5 - 7 p.m.
Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Females	Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
	Males	Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
Aldershot Hospital, St. Georges Road, Aldershot.	Females	Mondays	10 - 12 noon
		Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
	Males	Wednesdays	5 - 7 p.m.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following Centres.

Farnham Chest Clinic held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

Wednesdays	-	9.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	
Fridays	-	1st	2nd	4th
		10.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
		2.15 p.m.		

Saturdays (last Saturday in month) 9.30 a.m.

and at Farnham Hospital alternate Mondays - 1.45 p.m.

Poplars Clinic, Frimley Road, Camberley) Alternate Tuesdays
Berkshire Road Clinic, Camberley) (first Tuesday in Month) p.m.

Guildford - 64 Epsom Road.

Mondays and Wednesdays - 1 - 4 p.m.
Thursdays - 9.30 - 11.30 a.m. By appointment only
Fridays - 9 . 12 noon

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road.

Out-patients clinic - first 3 Wednesdays in month - 2 p.m.

Welfare Food Distribution

The Poplars Clinic Tuesdays 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.
Blackdown Centre Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
Berkshire Road Clinic Mondays & 2 - 4 p.m.
Wednesdays
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
Day's Store, Mytchett)
The Stores, Frimley Green) Open shop hours

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Tuberculosis

New cases and Mortality During 1967

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory Male Female		Non-Respiratory Male Female		Respiratory Male Female		Non-Respiratory Male Female	
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	8	-	2	-	-	-	-

Note: New cases include 12 transfers (seven females and five males)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on 31st December, 1967, suffering from Tuberculosis was 113, the same figure as the previous year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	60	46	106
Non-Respiratory	2	5	7

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The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)												TOTAL CASES IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
	All ages - Years																					
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 and over	Camberley and Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett	Blackdown and Deepcut	Camberley and Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett	Blackdown and Deepcut		
Scarlet Fever 	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Whooping Cough 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 	993	9	144	150	164	162	354	7	3	-	-	-	526	361	26	80	1	2	-	-	3	-
Acute Pneumonia 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) " (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective) " (Post-Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery 	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Optthalmia Neonatorum 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fever 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning 	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	11	3	3	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	-
(Meninges & C.N.S.) 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Other forms) 	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1029	9	144	150	164	162	359	8	6	14	6	7	557	363	27	82	5	4	-	2	11	-

Measles

There were 993 cases of this disease notified during the year and, as customary, this disease pursues its bi-annual characteristic of periodicity. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever

Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. It is nowadays exceptional for these cases to be admitted to Hospital as, apart from the general mildness of the infection, antibiotics and penicillin continue to be an effective form of treatment.

Dysentery

Four cases of suspected Dysentery were notified and the diagnosis of Sonne was confirmed in one.

Food Poisoning

Thirty-one cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. In three cases Salmonella Typhi-Murium was isolated and presumptive diagnosis of Staphylococcus Aureus occurred in eighteen persons; ten cases were not confirmed.

Immunisation

<u>Courses given during the year</u>	<u>Age Group</u> <u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Age Group</u> <u>4 - 15 yrs.</u>
<u>Primary</u>		
Poliomyelitis	952	84
Diphtheria	811	21
Pertussis	798	9
Tetanus	812	90
Smallpox	569	37
<u>Re-Inforcing</u>		
Poliomyelitis	219	856
Diphtheria	596	1,404
Pertussis	541	89
Tetanus	598	1,602
Smallpox	4	64

B.C.G. Vaccination

Children over thirteen years of age are offered this type of vaccination against Tuberculosis as a routine each year and those who have not accepted this before are afforded the opportunity once again before leaving school. Students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other Establishments of Further Education are also included in this scheme. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached ten years can also now be vaccinated. The Mantoux test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to Tuberculosis and if so B.C.G. vaccination is carried out. About 85 per cent of parents consented and after the preliminary skin testing was completed it was found that 90 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. In addition, some 21 children over the age of 13 years who for one reason or another had previously missed vaccination, were also included.

Mass Radiography Service

The unit visited Camberley weekly as before for the General Practitioners Service during 1967, and 705 males and 728 females were X-rayed: 1 male was found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 males and 1 female were found to have Lung Cancer.

In addition 485 males and 672 females attended special sessions which were held for factories and members of the general public during the year, no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Lung Cancer were discovered.

Smallpox Vaccination

This is generally recommended to be given after the age of one year.

During the year 606 persons, mainly children, were vaccinated and 68 re-vaccinations were given.

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injection against enteric fevers are available at the Clinic for schoolchildren and staff proceeding on organized trips abroad.

Swimming Baths

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately nine hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

Disinfection

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease may be carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

Vaccines

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area:

1. Diphtheria Antitoxin
2. Diphtheria Prophylactic P.T.A.P.
3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.
4. Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic
5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic
6. Whooping Cough Vaccine
7. Gamma Globulin
8. Tetanus Toxoid
9. Poliomyelitis Vaccine
10. Smallpox Lymph

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the

Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting this my first Annual Report to the Council for the work of the department during 1967, although I personally did not take up office until the 3rd July. Prior to this the department was under the control of my predecessor, Mr. B.J.D. Warren, F.R.E.S., M.A.P.H.I., to whom I am indebted for the inheritance of a viable unit comprising a team of able workers in the field of environmental health.

As a newcomer to Camberley as indeed to the South of England, I see the town as a forward looking community keenly interested in municipal affairs and capable of developing, due to the imminent implementation of the Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme, the forthcoming motorway scheme and the rapidly growing light industrial complex into a modern balanced progressive urban community set in a semi rural background providing a pleasant and healthy environment. It is inevitable, however, that some 'growing pains' may ensue during this transition, the rapidity of development frequently outpacing the provision of the services to which the public is entitled and problems of a temporary nature may arise, to which solutions will have to be found.

The year's work in the department has progressed satisfactorily despite having been subject to a number of changes which materially affected the normal routine these being the commissioning of a new salvage depot and refuse disposal area, the establishment of a central vehicle maintenance depot (referred to later), staff changes and towards the end of the year the relocation of the department at the Municipal Buildings. This latter item has now provided modern facilities and ideal working conditions which, I am sure, is fully appreciated by all concerned and will facilitate the liaison with other departments of the Council.

In closing these introductory remarks I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by my Deputy, Mr. Desbrow, Cleansing Supervisor, Mr. Barlass, my Chief Clerk, Mr. Locking and, indeed, to all the other members of my staff in facilitating my taking up office and carrying out the work of the department during the year.

STUART V. ROBINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES - MAINS SUPPLY

The entire district is supplied with the water supply from the Mid Wessex Water Company and as far as is known piped supply is made to each occupied dwelling. The regular routine chemical sampling of the supply was introduced and liaison agreed with the supplying company.

The following is a typical analysis of the supply provided: -

" Reaction (pH) 7.3 Taste: Normal Odour: None

Colour: Pale Blue

Appearance: Bright and Clear

Electrical Conductivity at 20°C: 505

Chemical Analysis:

milligrams per litre (parts per million)

Total solids dried at 180°C	355
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	25.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.003
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00
Albuminiod Nitrogen	0.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.09
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	190
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Carbonate	170
Non-Carbonate	None
Total	170
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	20
Residual Chlorine	None
Iron	Trace
Other Metals	None

Remarks: This water is of attractive appearance, of very good organic purity and it is free from contaminating metals except for a trace of iron. The hardness is very moderate and it is all temporary in character.

As judged by the chemical and physical examination only, the water is suitable for general domestic use. "

Fluoride content of water supplied in the district varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

Other safeguards against contamination are also made including medical checks of the Water Company's contractors and employees and the checking of water for plumbo-solvency.

Sampling for Routine Bacteriological examination was also carried out and in all cases the result was satisfactory no coliform bacilli or B.Coli Type 1 being isolated.

Swimming Baths

One swimming pool open to the public is provided by private enterprise in the town. Routine visits are paid to this establishment and the water supply thereto is checked regularly.

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTION

Milk - Distributors and dealers licences are issued to all persons selling milk in the district, all sources of supply, however, being from bottling plant and farms outside the area. Thirty-five samples were taken during the year and these all proved satisfactory both from a quality point of view and bacteriologically.

The milk bottle, however, continues to give rise to complaints that it was unsatisfactorily cleansed, despite the most stringent cleansing processes and other precautions taken by the Dairy Companies to prevent this. The contamination, however, arises at the consumer outlets, very frequently the bottle being misused or placed in such a place after use as to allow material to penetrate the interior which is virtually impossible to remove under normal processes. The householder and other users should ensure at all times that the bottle is returned in a clean condition. The advent of the non returnable milk container (waxed carton or plastic) may ultimately resolve this issue but will in turn bring problems of disposal to practising cleansing officers.

Ice-Cream - Thirty-five samples of ice cream were taken during the year with the following results:

<u>Methylene</u>	<u>Blue</u>	<u>Provisional</u>	<u>Grade</u>
I	II	III	IV
30	4	1	0

This method of examination is indicative of the bacterial activity of the product Grades I and II being considered of good quality. Further investigation was undertaken in respect of the Grade III sample and subsequent sampling was satisfactory.

Other Foods - A considerable amount of time is consumed in the investigation of complaints from the public that food is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded in that it contained foreign matter or was not in the condition in which it should have been supplied. These investigations necessarily have to be painstaking to ensure where the faults lie and where necessary prosecutions have followed.

Twenty-two complaints were investigated and the following action was taken: -

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Metal in loaf	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £15 plus £5. 5. 0. costs imposed upon manufacturer.
Dirty milk bottle	Warning letter to producer.
Mould on Steak and Kidney Pie	Warning letter to vendor.
Mould on sausages	Warning letter to vendor.
Cigarette filter in carton of Yoghourt	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £5 plus £15.15.0d. costs imposed upon manufacturer.
Mould on sliced loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mould on loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer.

<u>Nature of Complaint</u> (contd.)	<u>Action Taken</u> (contd.)
Cocoa Moth Larvae in Chocolate Biscuits	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £25 plus £10.10.0d. costs imposed upon vendor.
Discolouration in tin of Luncheon Meat	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mould on sponge roll	Warning letter to vendor.
Stain on loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Particles of Iron or Oxides of Iron in Loaf	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £30 plus £5.5.0d. costs imposed upon manufacturer.

In addition to the above the following foods were found unfit for human consumption and condemned or surrendered either at the request of the vendor or as a result of inspection of premises:-

Fish

14 lb.	Catfish	9 tins	Salmon
41¼ lb.	Cod Fillet	1 tin	Sardines
2 tins	Crab	1 tin	Shrimps
132 pkts.	Frozen Fish	4 tins	Silds
9 tins	Pilchards	2 st.	Skate Wings
3 tins	Tuna Fish		

Meat

101 lbs.	Beef	2½ lbs.	Liver Sausage
3 lbs.	Chicken	18½ lbs.	Ox Liver
41½ lbs.	Corned Beef	8¼ lbs.	Pork
4 lbs.	Frankfurter	6 lbs.	Pork Loin
	Sausage	41 lbs.	Pork Luncheon Meat
54 lbs.	Jellied Veal	6 lbs.	Stewed Steak
29 lbs.	Lamb	2¾ lbs.	Teewurst Sausage
¾ lb.	Lambs Tongues		

Fruit

15 tins	Apricots	19 tins	Pears
7 tins	Fruit Cocktail	65 tins	Pineapple
4 tins	Fruit Salad	2 tins	Pineapple Juice
1 tin	Gooseberries	2 tins	Plums
14 tins	Grapefruit	1 tin	Prunes
1 tin	Oranges	3 tins	Raspberries
2 tins	Grapefruit Juice	6 tins	Rhubarb
1 tin	Orange Juice	3 tins	Strawberries
123 tins	Peaches		

Other Foods

10 tins	Baby Food	27 jars	Marmalade
26 tins	Baked Beans	3 jars	Marmite
1 tin	Baking Powder	4 jars	Meat Paste
7 tins	Bisto	28 tins	Milk (Evaporated)
4 tins	Bicarbonate of Soda	5 tins	Milk (Condensed)
		11 pkts.	Milk Food
13 pkts.	Biscuits (Assorted)	2 btls.	Milk Shake
1 jar	Beef & Egg Noodles	2 jars	Mincemeat
2 jars	Bovril	7 jars	Mustard
2 pkts.	Broad Beans (Frozen)	8 tins	Mixed Vegetables

Other Foods (contd.)

8	tins	Beetroot	2	pkts.	Peas (Frozen)
2	pkts.	Brussel Sprouts (Frozen)	9	jars	Peanut Butter
7	pkts.	Green Beans (Frozen)	2	tins	Pie Filling
2	pkts.	Cake Mix	37	jars	Pickle
2	tins	Carrots	1	pkt.	Pudding Mix
98	pkts.	Cereal	5	pkts.	Ryvita
1	pkt.	Chipples	5	tins	Rice
2	crts.	Chocolate Spread	2	jars	Sandwich Spread
2	tins	Chocolate Drink	1	pkt.	Semolina
35	jars	Coffee	1	tin	Shandy
1	btl.	Coca Cola	10	pkts.	Sage
11	tins	Cream	33	pkts.	Salt
4	pkts.	Crisps	7	btls.	Salad Cream
1	tin	Curry Powder	58	btls.	Sauce
24	tins	Custard Powder	8	tins	Soup
3	pkts.	Dates	7	pkts.	Soup
1	pkt.	Egg Custard	6	pkts.	Suet
262	lbs.	Flour	4	lbs.	Sugar
13	btls.	Fruit Squash	2	pkts.	Sweet Tops
18	jars	Honey	3	tins	Syrup
1	jar	Horlicks	3	tins	Spaghetti
1	pkt.	Instant Whip	1	tin	Sweet Corn
85	jars	Jam	2	lbs.	Tea
7	pkts.	Jelly	158	tins	Tomatoes
1	pkt.	Macaroni	2	tins	Tomato Purée
3	drums	Mixed Spice	1	tin	Vegetable & Beef
½	oz.	Parsley	4	btls.	Vinegar
5	tins	Potatoes	1	pkt.	Walnuts
			57	tins	Peas

FOOD SAMPLING

In accordance with the duties under the Act upon the Council as a food and drugs authority the sampling of sixty-eight articles of food were made with the following results:-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Milk</u>	-	2	2	-	-	-
<u>Milk Products</u>						
Dairy Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-
Double Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-
Single Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pure Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk Top	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Non Fat Skimmed Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pure Dairy Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Smoked Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>						
Beef Chipolatas, Preserved	-	2	2	-	-	-
Beef Sausages, Preserved	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Fillets....	-	1	1	-	-	-
Irish Stew	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liver Sausage, Continental	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liver and Bacon Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef and Onion with Gravy	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	-	2	2	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Meat and Meat Products (contd)</u>						
Pork Sausages	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pork Sausages, Preserved	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat, Preserved	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak Mince in Gravy	-	1	1	-	1	1
Stewed Steak	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak and Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Egg and Egg Products</u>						
Batter Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Fats and Oils</u>						
Margarine, 10% Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Sugar and Preserves</u>						
Orange Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery</u>						
Chamby Chocolate	-	1	1	-	-	-
Krunch	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Flour and Flour Confectionery</u>						
Chocolate Rolls	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Biscuits	-	1	1	-	1	1
<u>Vegetable and Vegetable Products</u>						
Mushroom Cubes	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Fruit and Fruit Products</u>						
Apple Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Cocktail	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Salad in Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Prunes	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Cereal and Cereal Products</u>						
Broken Rice	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Beverages</u>						
Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Soft Drinks</u>						
Blackcurrant and Lemon Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lime Cordial and Lager	-	1	1	-	-	-
Low Calorie Sparkling Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whole Lemon Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whole Orange Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
Brandy Flavouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Vermicelli	-	1	1	-	-	-
Food Colour, Red	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fresh Cream Trifle	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Miscellaneous (contd.)</u>						
Ground Almonds	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Flavouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	2	2	-	-	-
Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Peel	-	1	1	-	-	-
Peanut Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rum Flavouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Strawberry Fruit Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Drugs</u>						
Aspirin Tablets	-	1	1	-	1	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	68	68	-	5	5

Action was taken in respect of those samples not complying with legislation as follows:-

Minced Beef and Onion with Gravy	Deficient of 24% of the expected proportion of meat.	No action taken in view of proposed regulations other than a request to manufacturers to improve quality of product.
Pork Sausages	Consisted of preserved pork sausages containing 330 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide.	Representation to retailers to declare preservative by notice in shop.
Steak Mince in Gravy	The label did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	Undertaking received from manufacturers to reword label to comply with Labelling of Food Orders, 1953.
Cream Biscuits	Misleading description. The sample consisted of a sandwich biscuit which did not contain any cream.	Undertaking received from manufacturers to use correct description on future labels, 3 month period given for utilisation of existing stocks.
Aspirin Tablets	Sample contained an excess of free salicylic acid.	Warning letters to manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer re prevention of deterioration of quality due to extended storage prior to retail sale.

Two samples of runner beans were also taken in connection with a National investigation into Toxic Pesticide Residues in food. An interim report on this showed that of one hundred and fifty-six samples taken twenty-eight were found to be contaminated with pesticide residues but in only one case was this found to be in excess of the amount prescribed by statute.

FOOD HYGIENE

The regular visiting of food premises forms a very necessary part of the work of the department not only as a method of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations but to propagate an interest in the clean and hygienic handling and treatment of food so as to maintain a good standard of quality. New methods of packing and storage of food require some background knowledge and your inspectors make every effort to transmit this information to the staff of food premises particularly insofar as stock rotation is concerned and ensuring in the case of quick frozen foods that refrigerators are used intelligently and not overloaded and, that the other elaborate equipment provided for the display or preparation of food is properly used. The age of the vending machine is also with us and this will give rise to the further requirement for those not trained in the handling of food to be made aware of the necessity for the adequate and regular cleansing of the machines and the hygienic handling of the foods placed in them.

During the year 12 informal notices were served requiring improvements to food premises and some progress was made in these premises to secure full compliance with the regulations.

The following is a table showing the current position in relation to the food premises in the area.

TOTAL FOOD PREMISES IN AREA	298
CATEGORIES OR TRADES	
Grocery and Provisions	52
Greengrocers	43
Wet and Dried Fish	11
Butchers	25
Cafes and Restaurants	40
Bakers and Confectioners	29
Public Houses and Off Licences and Clubs	43
Dairies and Milk Stores	4
Miscellaneous	51
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of Washbasins)	293
Food Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of Sinks)	298
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	297

FOOD POISONING INVESTIGATIONS

As shown elsewhere in these reports cases of food poisoning occasionally arise and in such circumstances investigations are carried out to ascertain the source and preventative measures are instituted to avoid further transmission including the exclusion from work, if necessary, of persons involved. The organisms responsible for such outbreaks are frequently transmitted by a human carrier and shows the

necessity for strict personal hygiene of those engaged in the handling of food and the obligation of those persons to notify management when suffering from enteric infections, sore throat, septic cuts, boils, etc. The method of handling food is also of prime importance and it is imperative that all precooked foods containing meat, fish, imitation cream, gravy, egg or milk etc., is stored under refrigerated conditions or kept hot until it is served. The reheating of food on more than one occasion should not be carried out.

During these investigations and other allied notifications of infectious disease seventy-four specimens were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford and results were as follows:-

Organisms isolated

Salmonella typhi-murum	5
Shigella sonnei	2
* Clostridium Welchii	1
Staphylococcus Aureus	1

** Although this organism was isolated from the specimens the outbreak of food poisoning concerned was, in accordance with the pattern which evolved, presumed to be of staphylococcal origin, eighteen persons being affected.*

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Public Health Acts

Fifty-four informal notices were served in respect of defects in houses and other premises due to unsatisfactory drainage, sanitary accommodation or nuisances arising from lack of effective damp proof courses and disrepair to property. In appropriate cases the informal action was followed up by the service of statutory notices in respect of five properties to effect compliance.

Housing Statistics

The Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following information:-

Dwellings completed during year (Retirement Pensioners Units)	136
Dwellings under construction at year end	112
Total Number of dwellings provided by Council to year end (Including 253 houses sold to tenants)	3,352
Housing Applications waiting list at year end	504

Housing Acts

Reports were submitted upon 14 properties which were considered to be unfit for habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense and these were determined as follows:-

Closing Orders made	1
Undertakings not to use for habitation accepted	3
Informal Undertakings to render fit for habitation accepted	5
Action deferred at present	5

Four families were rehoused by the Council from unfit properties.

The growth of population in the district is resulting in the occupation of certain larger dwellings by two or more families or numbers of individuals without proper steps being taken to effect conversion into separate units certain facilities being shared. A number of these were inspected and reports submitted upon which the following action was taken:-

Directions as to the number of occupants permitted to live in the house made:	3
--	---

Notices served required the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire:	3
--	---

Condensation continues to be a source of aggravation to occupiers of many houses particularly in the category above and I feel this is frequently due to failure to adequately heat and ventilate the large rooms often occupied for living and/or sleeping and domestic activities such as cooking and laundering. The results are often spectacular showing large areas of discolouration and mould growth on walls, furniture and textiles but little can be done except to advise as to the remedial measures and in particular to avoid the use of unflued paraffin heaters. High rentals of such accommodation cause considerable economic strain on many young couples with families in lower income groups and the need to spend substantial amounts on fuel to adequately heat the rooms to avoid such troubles appears to lead to a state of neurosis in some housewives.

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair were made by two tenants and one certificate was granted by the Council though certain items were deleted.

An undertaking to remedy defects within six months was received from the owners of the other property.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act

The moveable dwelling continues to be a means of providing housing accommodation of a semi-permanent nature and four sites are licenced by the Council. The condition of some sites continues to merit attention and negotiations are taking place with the management to secure compliance with the requirements of the conditions specified and some improvement was effected.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Industrial

The approval of chimney height was given in respect of two proposed chimney stacks. Informal action was also taken in respect of industries emitting smoke in excess of the time or density permitted by Regulations.

Domestic

No steps have yet been taken by the Council to create smoke control areas. New dwellings, however, are in accordance with Building Regulations required to have appliances which are capable of operating without smoke emission. In view of the rapid urban development of parts of the areas it may well be that the Council will consider whether these areas should be declared to be smoke control areas and thus prevent the incipient pollution of the atmosphere which could arise.

Nuisances

The burning of garden refuse and industrial wastes continued to be a source of complaint and informal action taken usually resulted in improvement. There is no reason why most of the material produced in gardens cannot be composted the remainder when dry being capable of being burned without nuisance and, as regards industrial waste, this can be properly disposed of by other means.

PEST CONTROL - RODENT DESTRUCTION

There were 446 visits and investigations made into premises and land for the presence of rodents, the following table shows the distribution and result of treatment:-

PREMISES TREATED AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1967				
R A T S				
Dwellings (including Council Houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms and Small- holdings	TOTAL
169 (167)	33 (33)	12 (11)	1 (Nil)	215 (211)
M I C E				
12 (25)	21 (39)	1 1	Nil (Nil)	34 (65)

(The numbers in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceeding year.)

Other Pests

Properties treated, normally at economical cost during the year include the following:-

Ants	....	....	....	....	39
Bees	....	....	....	....	8
Cockroaches	....	....	....	....	13
Clover Mite	....	....	....	....	1
Fleas	....	....	....	....	3
Wasps	....	....	....	....	74
Spiders	....	....	....	....	1

Occasion arose, however, due to acute staff shortage during the holiday period for complainants of wasps to be referred to private undertakers.

Mosquito Control

Few complaints were made of mosquito nuisance but steps were taken during the breeding period to treat certain known watercourses and ponds to alleviate such sources of complaint. The nature of the district, however, renders it impossible to carry out full treatment of all sources.

House Longhorn Beetle

The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Desbrow, who has assumed responsibility for the advisory service on this during the current year makes the following report:

House Longhorn Beetle (Hylotrupes Bajulus)

This service offered by the Council was, once again, in demand mainly in conjunction with the sale of houses. Surveys are carried out as a routine procedure where properties are subject to mortgages with the Council and also to meet the requirements of the various building societies in other cases: the service is also available to property owners in general.

The pioneer field research work in this country was carried out by Mr. B.J.D. Warren with the authority of the Council commencing in the early post-war period in close association with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (now part of the Ministry of Technology). As a result of this research the need for some legislation was recognized by the Government and a Model Byelaw approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government became effective in this District on 1st September, 1952. Other local authorities, mainly in Surrey, took similar action shortly afterwards.

The value of this early work can be seen in retrospect in relation to the fact that about half the total number of dwellings in this District have been afforded protection against infestation in the roof void at quite nominal cost at the time of construction.

By the end of the year, over four hundred infestations had been detected in this district, the vast majority of which were subsequently treated by specialist contractors and covered by guarantee certificates providing for re-treatment at no extra cost should this prove necessary. Only in a very limited number of cases had the infestation reached such proportions that structural stability had been impaired to an extent requiring complete reconstruction of the roof.

Thermohydrograph readings continued to be maintained during the year on behalf of the Ministry of Technology as part of an international research experiment to determine the relationship between temperature and humidity and the life cycle of the insect.

On the retirement of Mr. Warren in mid year, the Council decided to continue the service in its existing form and accepted Mr. Warren's offer to remain as honorary consultant on this aspect of the work should the necessity arise.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection. - This process continued in a satisfactory manner during the year and all premises with a few exceptions continued to receive a weekly service. The volume of household refuse, however, continues to increase with the increased supply of prepacked foods and

the non-returnable glass bottle. The extension of the use of liquid and gaseous fuels for space heating and central heating systems is a further factor in such volume increase. This in combination with the current growth of the district will lead inevitably to the need for further examination of the systems and equipment used in public cleansing service. A Ministry report on refuse storage and collection indicated that all Councils could improve their refuse collection service and advocated two systems only which were considered to meet the public demand for an effective and hygienic service these being (a) dustless loading, and (b) paper sack systems.

The Council gave a considerable amount of time studying the latter system since this appeared to be the arrangement most suited to the area and was prepared to implement this method of operation on a five year basis. The economic situation, however, which arose nationally at the year end prevented the ultimate adoption of the scheme and the matter at the time of writing is still in abeyance.

As a result of centralized vehicle maintenance facilities becoming available at the new depot at Doman Road all servicing has been carried out by direct labour. Some problems arose in implementation to ensure that vehicles were brought up to full operational standard but it is anticipated that these will be overcome in the light of experience gained.

Refuse Disposal and Raw Material Recovery. - In the early part of the year disposal and raw material recovery took place at the Crabtree Road tip the useful life of which had expired some time previously. The new Watchmoor Road Depot, however, was commissioned after considerable delay in October. The depot with the adjoining area of land available for tipping (approximately 22 acres in extent) should adequately provide for the disposal needs of the Council for some years to come.

In modern times, however, the tipping of ^{CRUDE} ~~trade~~ refuse is becoming regarded as an unacceptable method of disposal and wasteful of land useage. The Council has in principle, therefore, accepted the desirability of pulverisation which will produce an end product unattractive to flies, birds and rodents and will prevent nuisances from windblown paper. Although every precaution is taken to mitigate these nuisances occasional difficulties can arise at times and may be a source of concern to inhabitants of houses in the near vicinity.

The new depot also provides modern mechanical handling facilities for the salvage collected by a van service and trailers towed behind refuse freighters and which provides a valuable source of income for the Council. The equipment provided includes mechanical conveyors and sorting table, elevator automatic 60" baling press, roller conveyor, electric weighing machine and overhead crane. In addition modern dust extraction facilities and an oil fired air heater are installed. It is to be hoped with the assistance of publicity that the output of salvage from both household and commercial premises can be increased in future years. Many of the older residents of Camberley are well aware of the success obtained by the town in producing salvage during and after the war period, but many new residents are unaware of the operation of the scheme.

Raw Materials Recovered

Details of tonnage and income were:

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs	£	s	d
Waste paper	567	2	2	-	5005	1	3
Textiles	19	6	-	8	418	8	2
Non-ferrous metals	1	6	2	10	119	1	9
Scrap iron	2	12	2	-	5	5	-
Wood wool		6	-	-	4	10	-
	590	13	2	18	5552	6	2

Welfare Facilities. - Considerable attention has been given to the provision of adequate and modern welfare facilities by the construction of well equipped messrooms and canteens, showerbaths etc. at both Watchmoor Road and Doman Road depots and although there seems to be some reluctance to make full use of these facilities I am sure these are appreciated by employees and will in course of time be fully used.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A degree of malicious damage continued in the public conveniences provided by the Council due to the action of irresponsible members of the community who, even in these enlightened times of state education, cannot recognise that public property is provided for their own benefit and in the interest of hygiene. Consideration of this problem led to a decision of the Council to abandon the use of coin locks which appeared to offer a challenge to their destructive prowess. Whether such action will result in a lessening of the degree of damage will be seen in due course. In addition it was felt that in a modern age the facilities should be available to both sexes free of charge.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer and Surveyor to the Council has furnished the following information for incorporation in this report:-

1. Sewerage

With the exception of the Mytchett Trunk Foul Water Sewer all the foul sewers of the district are, by and large, reasonably satisfactory. As regards the Mytchett sewer, consultants are now preparing details for a relief sewer and it is hoped that the work will commence in the Spring of 1969.

2. Sewage Disposal Works

These are now overloaded and the amount of over-load continues to increase. However a scheme for enlarging the works has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the consultants are now preparing the contract details for these extensions; a physical start has recently been made on the preliminary works.

Unsewered Areas

It is estimated also that some 110 houses are drained to cesspools or septic tanks in the area the servicing of which has been carried out privately or by private arrangement with a portion of the cost borne by the Council. As a result of representations made, however, the Council has undertaken to provide facilities for the emptying of such appliances at domestic premises on two occasions annually. The service commenced in September and it is to be hoped that full use will be made of this facility.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Council maintains a public mortuary at Frimley which is also used by the adjoining Bagshot Rural District Council.

During the year 44 post mortems were carried out and 45 bodies were accommodated in the mortuary.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Progress in this field was rather slower than I would have liked but this has been largely due to the demands made upon the staff of the department in relation to other Public Health work. The programme of initial inspections, however, was continued to some extent and a substantial proportion of the district has now been covered.

During the year inspections were made of premises in the following categories:

Offices	29
Retail Shops	93
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	10

Following the general inspections, informal notices were sent to occupiers whose premises did not meet the required standards.

Forty-two such notices were sent and the following table shows the breakdown of individual items.

Section 4 Cleanliness	3
Section 6 Temperature (including the provision of thermometers)	21
Section 7 Ventilation	3
Section 8 Lighting	11
Section 9 Sanitary Accommodation	7
Section 10 Washing Facilities	16
Section 12 Accommodation for Clothing	3
Section 16 Repair of Floors, Passages, Stairs	6
Section 17 Guarding of Machinery	2
Section 24 First Aid General Provisions	19
Section 50 Information to Employees	25

Notifications of Employment (Form OSR 1) continued to be received and the totals at the end of the year were:

Offices	77
Retail Shops	218
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1
Catering Establishments	23

Six accidents were reported and investigations made. Three of the accidents resulted in cuts on hands; two from knives and one from a bacon hook. The other three were due to falls. There were no fatalities. There was no infringement of the safety provisions of the Act in these instances.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following tables show the prescribed particulars of matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act on inspections carried out in factory premises.

1. - Inspection for the purposes of provisions as to health.

	No on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	130	115	6	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excl. out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	134	119	6	Nil

2. - Cases in which defects were found.

	No of cases in which defects were found				No of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffect: drainage of floors, (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	-	-

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1963

Fifty-three licences were issued during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures representing a total storage of 181,948 gallons of petroleum and 10,770 gallons of mixtures.

One accident occurred in licenced premises and was reported to the Home Office. Although some bodily injury was sustained there was no contravention of the Act.

The Council also resolved to take up membership of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration which has now been in existence as a National Association for a period of two years. This will afford the facility to officers in ensuring uniformity of licensing and the exchange of technical information which is of paramount importance in an industry which is rapidly developing new methods of marketing and in which the safety factor is a prime requisite.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Council has delegated to me responsibility for action under Section 50 where applicable. No burials at public expense were undertaken during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five licences were issued.

GAME ACT, 1831

Seven licences were issued.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

One licence was issued.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

One firm made formal application for registration.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

Responsibility for administering and licensing provisions under this Act were transferred to the ^{CHIEF OF THE COUNCIL} ~~Engineer and Surveyor~~ during the year as a result of the ^{PENDING} implementation of Byelaws relating to these vehicles.

SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Food Supply and Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	605
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Public Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	775
Pest Control: Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
House longhorn beetle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	122
Verminous premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Other Pests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	183
Housing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	436
Drainage and Sewerage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	239
Moveable dwellings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141
Infectious Disease Prevention (inc. Food Poisoning)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107
Factories and Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Shops Act (including Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	222
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	179
Mortuary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
National Assistance Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-
Other Visits, Public Health Act, Petroleum etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	681

LEGISLATION 1967

During the year the following legislation, relevant to the work of the department, was issued.

Statutes

Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967.
Civic Amenities Act 1967.
Farm and Garden Chemicals Act 1967.

Statutory Instruments

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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| No. | 385 | Food (Control and Irradiation) Regulations 1967. |
| | 442 | Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) (Revocation) Regulations 1967. |
| | 860 | Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. |
| | 861 | Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967. |
| | 862 | Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967. |
| | 1119 | Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967. |
| | 1582 | Solvents in Food Regulations 1967. |
| | 1714 | Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967. |
| | 1867 | Margarine Regulations 1967. |
| | 1864 | Labelling of Food Regulations 1967. |
| | 1865 | Coffee and Coffee Product Regulations 1967. |
| | 1939 | Solvents in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1967. |
| | 1866 | Ice-Cream Regulations 1967. |

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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| | 1240 | Removal of Refuse Regulations 1967 |
| | 1645 | Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1967. |

